The third program year began on July 1, 2000, and runs through June 30, 2001. The filing window for FCC Forms 465 opened on March 30, 2000, and closed on June 7, 2000. As of June 30, 2000, 840 FCC Forms 465 had been received. USAC estimates that program demand will be $10.1 million for year 3[14], which is below the $400 million funding cap set by the FCC.[15]

In 1999, The FCC adopted two orders that significantly changed the Universal Service support program for rural health care providers. The Fifteenth Order on Reconsideration is mostly applicable to the third and future funding periods. This order 1) removed the funding cap for individual telemedicine locations; 2) ended the 1.544 Mbs of bandwidth restriction and authorized support for any commercially available telecommunications service; 3) simplified the application process by allowing discounts to be based on actual long distance charges instead of basing them on a comparison of tariffed rates in urban and rural areas; and 4) affirmed the ability of rural health care providers to join consortia and allowed new members to be added to a consortium at any time.[16] The Fourteenth Order on Reconsideration eliminated the requirement that rural health care providers receive services from eligible telecommunications carriers.[17] For more information on the Universal Service Program for Rural Health Care providers, visit the RHCD Web site: http://www.rhc.universalservice.org.

USAC provides information on funding commitments and all funding authorizations made during each of the funding periods.[18] These files are available at the FCC Website.[19] Table 5.1a and 5.1b summarize funding commitments and authorizations on a state-by-state basis. Table 5.1a shows that in the first funding year, $3.398 million was committed, and that $3.375 million was disbursed. Table 5.1b shows that as of June 30, 2000, $5.396 million has been committed, and that

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size Projections & Contributions Base for the Fourth Quarter 2000. Page 25. USAC reports that of the 1,243 Forms 465 that have been filed, 1,097 have bee posted, 29 are under review, 25 have been denied due to ineligibility, and 92 have been withdrawn.

14 Universal Service Administrative Company *Federal Universal Service Programs Fund size Projections & Contributions Base for the Fourth Quarter 2000.* Page 26.

15 See 47 C.F.R. § 54.623(a).

16 *Fifteenth Order on Reconsideration* in CC Docket 96-45 adopted September 30, 1999 and released November 1, 1999.

17 *Fourteenth Order on Reconsideration* in CC Docket 96-45 adopted September 21, 1999 and released November 3, 1999.

18 Funding authorizations are the penultimate step before payment is actually made.

19 Funding commitments and authorizations for disbursements the first two funding years are available in the file RHCJune2000.zip. The file is located under the "National Exchange Carrier Association Data" link at <http://www.fcc.gov/ccb/stats>.

$290.000 had been authorized for disbursement. Table 5.2 shows first funding year disbursements to rural health care providers in each state, estimated contributions towards those disbursements, contributions towards administrative expenses for the Rural Health Care Mechanism, and the net revenue to entities within each state.

Table 5.1a

Rural Health Care Funding Commitments and Authorizations for Payment by State
Funding Period: January 1, 1998 through June 30, 1999
Program Year Finalized

State	Total Funds Committed	Commitments to Providers	Total Funds Authorized for Payment	Authorizations for Providers
Alabama	$9,199	1	$9,199	1
Alaska	629,582	33	627,981	32
Arizona	302,740	34	302,740	34
Arkansas	13,354	8	13,354	8
California	9,982	4	9,982	4
Colorado	59,471	8	59,471	8
Connecticut	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	100,823	9	100,823	9
Idaho	21,645	5	21,625	5
Illinois	89,858	12	89,858	12
Indiana	0	0	0	0
Iowa	69,116	29	69,116	29
Kansas	91,974	20	91,974	20
Kentucky	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0
Maine	1,150	1	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	247	1	247	1
Michigan	208,000	27	208,000	27
Minnesota	276,854	46	276,666	46
Mississippi	45,050	9	44,185	8
Missouri	60,959	8	60,120	8
Montana	246,626	31	246,626	31
Nebraska	79,848	11	75,644	8
Nevada	58,236	6	58,236	6
New Hampshire	13,558	6	13,558	6
New Jersey	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	122,723	25	121,976	24
New York	124,386	12	124,181	12
North Carolina	29,679	6	29,679	6
North Dakota	317,292	29	311,250	29
Ohio	38,389	10	38,389	10
Oklahoma	20,537	3	20,537	3
Oregon	13,219	4	13,219	4
Pennsylvania	49,104	2	49,104	2
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	13,199	1	13,199	1
South Dakota	75,517	17	75,517	17
Tennessee	9,991	3	9,991	3
Texas	15,749	15	15,749	15
Utah	29,535	1	29,535	1
Vermont	4,613	3	4,613	3
Virgin Islands	7,987	2	2,971	1
Virginia	44,902	4	44,902	4
Washington	30,659	19	29,449	15
West Virginia	16,922	5	16,259	4
Wisconsin	14,941	8	14,881	8
Wyoming	30,602	3	30,602	3
Totals	$3,398,219	481	$3,375,405	468

Source: Universal Service Administrative Company data.

Table 5.1b

Rural Health Care Funding Commitments and Authorizations for Payment by State
Funding Period: July 1, 1999 through June 30, 2000
Activity through June 30, 2000

State	Total Funds Committed	Commitments to Providers	Total Funds Authorized for Payment	Authorizations for Providers
Alabama	$0	0	$0	0
Alaska	4,301,048	99	174,032	12
Arizona	28,663	6	13,113	4
Arkansas	22,531	6	2,167	1
California	85,711	50	25,967	11
Colorado	11,823	1	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	86,491	10	0	0
Idaho	17,027	3	7,220	1
Illinois	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0
Iowa	1,739	3	0	0
Kansas	87,301	60	10,406	7
Kentucky	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0
Michigan	49,986	6	0	0
Minnesota	109,603	25	6,735	1
Mississippi	7,007	3	0	0
Missouri	16,371	4	10,097	1
Montana	81,398	18	18,697	5
Nebraska	236,215	14	762	1
Nevada	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	18,463	5	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	31,330	7	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	68,577	10	827	1
North Dakota	35,782	9	0	0
Ohio	27,527	7	11,138	2
Oklahoma	9,931	3	2,456	2
Oregon	4,993	3	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	4,636	1	0	0
South Dakota	6,333	5	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0
Texas	35,068	11	5,684	7
Utah	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0
Washington	9,764	5	322	1
West Virginia	804	2	0	0
Wisconsin	69	1	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Totals	$5,396,191	377	$289,623	57

Source: Universal Service Administrative Company data.

Table 5.2

Net Revenue from Rural Health Care Mechanism, by State
Funding Period: January 1, 1998 through June 30, 1999
Program Year Finalized

State	Disbursements (Payments from USAC)	Contributions towards Disbursements (Payments to USAC)	Contributions towards Administrative Expenses (Payments to USAC)	Disbursements Less Contributions	State's Share of all Contributions [2]
Alabama	$9,199	$46,752	$42,663	-$80,217	1.4%
Alaska	629,582	8,378	7,645	613,559	0.2%
Arizona	302,740	60,314	55,039	187,387	1.8%
Arkansas	13,354	27,682	25,261	-39,590	0.8%
California	9,982	368,000	335,813	-693,832	10.8%
Colorado	59,471	62,684	57,201	-60,414	1.8%
Connecticut	0	48,004	43,806	-91,810	1.4%
Delaware	0	11,353	10,360	-21,713	0.3%
Dist. of Columbia	0	16,329	14,901	-31,230	0.5%
Florida	0	213,908	195,199	-409,106	6.3%
Georgia	0	105,839	96,582	-202,421	3.1%
Guam	0	1,425	1,300	-2,725	0.0%
Hawaii	100,823	13,600	12,411	74,812	0.4%
Idaho	21,645	14,957	13,649	-6,961	0.4%
Illinois	89,858	151,991	138,697	-200,831	4.5%
Indiana	0	64,003	58,405	-122,408	1.9%
Iowa	69,116	31,338	28,598	9,180	0.9%
Kansas	91,974	32,452	29,614	29,908	1.0%
Kentucky	0	41,771	38,117	-79,888	1.2%
Louisiana	0	47,406	43,260	-90,665	1.4%
Maine	1,150	15,351	14,009	-28,210	0.5%
Maryland	0	71,381	65,138	-136,519	2.1%
Massachusetts	247	91,065	83,100	-173,918	2.7%
Michigan	208,000	108,884	99,361	-244	3.2%
Minnesota	276,854	57,066	52,075	167,714	1.7%
Mississippi	45,050	28,292	25,818	-9,060	0.8%
Missouri	60,959	62,698	57,215	-58,954	1.8%
Montana	246,626	11,317	10,327	224,981	0.3%
Nebraska	79,848	21,343	19,476	39,029	0.6%
Nevada	58,236	25,810	23,553	8,874	0.8%
New Hampshire	13,558	19,263	17,578	-23,283	0.6%
New Jersey	0	135,508	123,656	-259,164	4.0%
New Mexico	122,723	20,785	18,967	82,971	0.6%
New York	124,386	248,743	226,988	-351,345	7.3%
North Carolina	29,679	98,931	90,278	-159,530	2.9%
North Dakota	317,292	8,467	7,727	301,098	0.2%
Northern Marianas Is.	0	425	388	-813	0.0%
Ohio	38,389	123,295	112,511	-197,417	3.6%
Oklahoma	20,537	36,596	33,395	-49,453	1.1%
Oregon	13,219	41,466	37,839	-66,087	1.2%
Pennsylvania	49,104	142,175	129,740	-222,810	4.2%
Puerto Rico	0	17,821	16,262	-34,083	0.5%
Rhode Island	13,199	13,165	12,013	-11,979	0.4%
South Carolina	75,517	47,498	43,344	-15,325	1.4%
South Dakota	9,991	9,239	8,431	-7,680	0.3%
Tennessee	15,749	64,849	59,177	-108,277	1.9%
Texas	29,535	226,032	206,262	-402,759	6.7%
Utah	4,613	23,350	21,307	-40,045	0.7%
Vermont	7,987	8,794	8,024	-8,831	0.3%
Virgin Islands	44,902	1,675	1,529	41,699	0.0%
Virginia	30,659	94,604	86,330	-150,274	2.8%
Washington	16,922	71,264	65,031	-119,373	2.1%
West Virginia	14,941	19,118	17,445	-21,622	0.6%
Wisconsin	30,602	56,797	51,829	-78,023	1.7%
Wyoming	0	6,966	6,357	-13,323	0.2%
Totals	3,398,219	3,398,219	3,101,000	-3,101,000[1]	100.0%

[1] Commitments less Contributions sums to a negative number because of administration costs.

[2] State's share of contributions is based on data from Table 2.3 of *State-by-State Telephone Revenue and Universal Service Data*. Carriers make payments into the fund, which generally pass the charges through to their customers. The method of determining carrier contributions into Universal Service was recently changed by the FCC. These figures account for the fact that starting in November 1999, carrier contributions are based on interstate revenues, instead of interstate and intrastate revenues. See *Public Notice*, CC Docket No 96-45, Released October 8, 1999.

6. Subscribership and Penetration

The number and percentage of households that have telephone service represent the most fundamental measures of the extent of universal service. Continuing analysis of telephone penetration statistics allows us to examine the aggregate effects of Commission actions on households' decisions to maintain, acquire or drop telephone service. This section presents comprehensive data on telephone penetration statistics collected by the Bureau of the Census under contract with the Federal Communications Commission. Along with telephone penetration statistics for the United States and each of the states from November 1983 to March 2000, data are provided on penetration based on various demographic characteristics. This section also updates information on telephone penetration by income by state.[1] This information is designed to help evaluate the degree of success of making telephone service available to low-income households in each state.

The most widely used measure of telephone subscribership is the percentage of households with telephone service, sometimes called a measure of telephone penetration. Prior to the 1980s, precise measurements of telephone subscribership received little attention. Traditionally, telephone penetration was measured by dividing the number of residential telephone lines by the number of households. Measures of penetration based on the number of residential lines, however, became subject to a large margin of error as more and more households added second telephone lines and more consumers acquired second homes. By 1980, the traditional penetration measure (residential lines divided by the number of households) reached 96%, while the number of households reporting that they had telephones in the 1980 census was 92.9%.

Recognizing the need for more precise periodic measurements of subscribership, the Commission requested that the Bureau of the Census include questions on telephone availability as part of its Current Population Survey (CPS), which monitors demographic trends between the decennial censuses. This survey is a staggered panel survey in which the people residing at particular addresses are included in the survey for four consecutive months in one year and the same four months in the following year. Use of the CPS has several advantages: it is conducted every month by an independent and expert agency, the sample is large, and the questions are consistent. Thus, changes in the results can be compared over time with a great deal of confidence.

Unfortunately, the results of the CPS cannot be directly compared with the penetration figures contained in the 1980 and 1990 decennial censuses. This is due to differences in sampling techniques and survey methodologies and because of differences in the context in which the questions were asked. The 1990 decennial census reported 94.8% of all households in the United States had telephones, whereas the CPS data showed a penetration rate of 93.3% for 1990. This difference is statistically significant and appears to indicate that the CPS value may be on the low

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1 This information was included in the FCC report, "Telephone Penetration by Income by State," released March 30, 2000. That report contains information on the number of households in each state as well as the percentages reported here.

side and the decennial census value may be on the high side, with the most probable value lying somewhere in between. In the 2000 decennial census the telephone question was changed from asking whether there was a telephone instrument to asking whether there was telephone service.[2]

The specific questions asked in the CPS are: "Is there a telephone in this house/apartment?" and, if the answer to the first question is "no," this is followed up with, "Is there a telephone elsewhere on which people in this household can be called?" If the answer to the first question is "yes," the household is counted as having a telephone "in unit." If the answer to either the first or second question is "yes," the household is counted as having a telephone "available." Although the survey is conducted every month, not all questions are asked every month. The telephone questions are asked once every four months, in the month that a household is first included in the sample and in the month that the household reenters the sample a year later. Since the sample is staggered, the reported information for any given month actually reflects responses over the preceding four months. Aggregated summaries of the responses are reported to the Commission, based on the surveys conducted through March, July, and November of each year. The CPS later provides the Commission with the raw data files containing all the responses to all of the questions on the CPS questionnaires in those months.[3]

The Census Bureau data are based on a nationwide sample of about 48,000 households in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. (The CPS does not cover outlying areas that are not states, such as Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands. Because a sample is used, the estimates are subject to sampling error. For the nationwide totals, changes in telephone penetration between consecutive reports of less than 0.4% may be due to sampling error and cannot be regarded as statistically significant.[4] As explained below, when comparing the same month in two consecutive years, changes of less than or equal to 0.3% are not statistically significant. When comparing annual averages, changes of less than or equal to 0.2% are not statistically significant. The annual averages are the average of the three surveys of the year in question. For individual states or other subgroups of the U.S. population, the amount of sampling variability is much greater, because the sample sizes are smaller. This will require larger changes to yield statistical significance at the same confidence level.

Once a year, in March, the CPS augments its sample with about 2,500 additional Hispanic households, and supplements its survey with additional questions, which include detailed information about income.[5] In the July and November surveys, only broad income categories are

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2 The type of service (e.g., wireline or wireless) is not specified. The question only asks whether the household has service which allows them to make and receive calls.

3 Tables 6.3, 6.9, and 6.15 of this section are derived from these raw data files.

4 The determination of the statistical significance of a change over time is discussed below. The critical value is dependent on the sizes of the samples from which the change is computed and by the confidence level, which is 95%.

5 The responses from the additional Hispanic households are not included in Tables 6.4

reported. (These are the categories that appear in Table 6.5.)

The data in this section are not seasonally adjusted. Seasonal analysis of the data indicates that, for the nation as a whole, there is no significant seasonal variation in these data.

Census Bureau figures for March 2000, the most recent data available, show that the percentage of households subscribing to telephone service is 94.6%, which is up 0.6% from March 1999. This increase is statistically significant. As a result of this and an increasing number of households, 1.1 million households were added to the nation's telephone system between March 1999 and March 2000. Household telephone subscribership in the United States reached an all-time high in March 2000.

This section includes figures showing subscribership percentages by state, by householder's age and race, by household size, by income, and for adult individuals by labor force status. The March 2000 data show that 95.2% of adult individuals in the civilian non-institutionalized population have a telephone in their household. This figure is up 0.2% from the March 1999 level. This increase is not statistically significant.

This section contains fifteen tables and nine charts presenting penetration statistics for various geographic and demographic characteristics. The charts and the first three tables present summaries of the available information. Tables 6.4 through 6.9 present more detailed information. In Tables 6.4 through 6.8, only the annual averages are included for the years 1984 through 1996. March, July, and November data for those years are available in Monitoring Reports in CC Docket No. 87-339. Tables 6.10 through 6.15 provide information necessary to determine the statistical significance of changes in the penetration rates over time.

Table 6.1 summarizes the telephone penetration for the United States, combining information on the number of households with the penetration rates.

Chart 6.1 depicts the nationwide penetration rates for households graphically over time.

Table 6.2 summarizes the telephone penetration rates by state, showing the rates for November 1983 and March 2000, the change between those two months, and an indication as to whether the change is statistically significant. The statistical significance of a change is determined not only by the magnitude of that change, but also by the sizes of the samples used to estimate the change.

Many households that do not currently have service may be ones that formerly had service but were disconnected for non-payment. Through December 1998, eighteen states had implemented a policy where local telephone companies are prohibited from disconnecting their consumers from the local telephone network as long as the consumers pay the local portion of

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through 6.8, but they are included in Table 6.9. Thus, in some cases, there may be small discrepancies between the percentages in Table 6.4 and Table 6.9.

their telephone bills. Such a policy is called a "do not disconnect" (DND) policy. Local telephone companies have traditionally billed their customers for local service as well as for long distance service provided by AT&T or other long distance companies. Most local telephone companies continue to act as billing agents for long distance carriers, and many local telephone companies bill for other services too, including enhanced services and pay-per-call services (900 and 976 numbers). Local telephone companies make excellent billing and collection agents for three reasons: they send their customers a bill every month, their operating systems have been designed to collect for others, and the demand for local telephone service is very strong.

If a local telephone company is unimpeded by a state DND policy, it can notify its customers of its disconnection policy: either pay the phone bill in its entirety (local charges plus long distance and other types of charges), or be disconnected from the network entirely. The consumer might not be given the option of paying just the local charges, which would allow the consumer to remain connected to the local network. If the local telephone company allowed the consumer to remain connected to the local network, but blocked the consumer from making toll calls, the consumer would still be able to make local and emergency calls, and receive long distance calls. Some consumers cannot pay their entire phone bill and they get disconnected from the network, even though they could pay their local telephone charges.[6]

In states with a DND policy, consumers that pay the local portion of their bill[7] cannot be disconnected from the local telephone network. The long distance or other companies with unpaid charges can, of course, discontinue their services to those customers who do not pay for those services. Typically the customer will enter an arrangement, such as toll blocking, to prevent further use of the services unpaid for, until they are paid.

An earlier analysis of DND policies showed that the length of time the DND policy has been in effect affects the penetration rate.[8] Table 6.3 compares penetration rates of states without

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6 Some states have a "soft dialtone", which is a dialtone that allows people with disconnected phone service to call 911, and to call the local telephone company so that service can be re-established.

7 In some states with a do not disconnect policy, the local telephone company has discretion on how to apply any funds that the consumer remits, unless the consumer specifies which portion of the bill is being paid. In such states, the local telephone company may decide to prorate any payment evenly across all charges. Upon finding that the local telephone charges were not paid in full, the local telephone company may then lawfully decide to disconnect that consumer, even though the consumer has sent the local telephone company sufficient money to cover the local charges on the bill.

8 See *Monitoring Report*, CC Docket No. 98-202, December 1999, section 6. In that report, a regression model, taking into account various factors which affect telephone subscribership, had a highly significant coefficient for the number of months the DND policy was in effect.

DND policies as of December 1998 with states that had them for less than five years and states that had them for more than five years. It shows that penetration increases between March 1984 and March 1999 have been greater for states that have had DND policies in effect for more than five years than for either of the other two groups. However, it also shows that the penetration increases have been smaller for states that have had DND policies for less than five years than for states with no DND policy. These findings indicate that a DND policy might not have a noticeable beneficial effect on penetration until it has been in effect for several years. We solicit comments on these preliminary findings.

Chart 6.2 depicts the states with March 2000 penetration rates (as shown in Table 6.2) more than 1% below the national average, within 1% of the national average, or more than 1% above the national average.

Chart 6.3 depicts changes in household penetration rates by state (as shown in Table 6.2) between the November 1983 and March 2000 rates. States with statistically significant increases are shown, along with other states with increases or decreases. There were no states with statistically significant decreases.

Chart 6.4 depicts the relationship between telephone penetration and household income, using March 2000 penetration rates, for all households, and for households headed by white, black, and Hispanic persons.[9] It is based on data in Table 6.5.

Chart 6.5 depicts the relationship between telephone penetration and household size, using March 2000 penetration rates, for all households, and for households headed by white, black, and Hispanic persons. It is based on data in Table 6.6.

Chart 6.6 depicts the relationship between telephone penetration and householder's age, using March 2000 penetration rates, for all households, and for households headed by white, black, and Hispanic persons. It is based on data in Table 6.7.

Chart 6.7 depicts the relationship between telephone penetration and labor force status for civilian non-institutionalized adults, using March 2000 penetration rates, for all adults, and for white, black, and Hispanic adults. It is based on data in Table 6.8.

Chart 6.8 depicts the nationwide penetration rates for civilian non-institutionalized adults graphically over time. It is also based on data in Table 6.8.

Chart 6.9 shows the telephone penetration rates in March of each year through 1999 for each of five income categories for the total United States. It is based on data in Table 6.9. The

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9 The CPS includes three racial categories: white, black, and other. Others, which include Native Americans, Asians, and Pacific Islanders, are not reported separately because of small sample sizes, but they are included in the totals. Hispanics are reported as an ethnic group, and can be of any race.

income categories (expressed in March 1984 dollars) are: $9,999 or less; $10,000 - $19,999; $20,000 - $29,999; $30,000 - $39,999; and $40,000 or more. These categories were chosen because they are of approximately equal size, both in terms of income ranges and the number of households in each category. As can be seen from the chart, most income categories have experienced increases in penetration over time, with the largest increases being in the lowest income categories. The changes between 1984 and 1997 are statistically significant for the two lowest income categories and for all households, but not for the three highest income categories.[10] Not all of the increases in the national total penetration rate can be explained by increases in real income, because real income increases are reflected in the movement of households between categories. Thus penetration changes within each income category represent changes holding real income constant.

Table 6.4 shows the Current Population Survey responses for the United States and for each state beginning with November 1983. Because the Current Population Survey began collecting this data only in 1983, comparable values are not available prior to November 1983. For each of the surveys, the column headed "Unit" indicates the percentage of households for which there is a telephone in the housing unit. The column headed "Avail." indicates the percentage of households which have telephone service available for incoming calls, either in the housing unit or elsewhere (such as at work or at a neighbor's home).

Table 6.5 shows the nationwide penetration rates for households by income and the race of the householder. It shows a strong relationship between income and penetration. Caution should be used in comparing these figures over time, because these income levels are not adjusted for inflation. Thus, the same nominal income level at two points in time will reflect different real incomes in terms of purchasing power. Also, the income categories have changed over time due to the changing value of the dollar. Consequently, when evaluating penetration changes by income levels over time, Table 6.9 should be used.

Table 6.6 shows the nationwide penetration rates for households by the size of the household and the race of the householder. It shows that penetration is higher for households of 2 to 5 people than it is for single-person households or those with 6 or more people.

Table 6.7 shows the nationwide penetration rates for households by the age and race of the householder. It shows that the penetration rate is lowest for young and nonwhite households.

Table 6.8 shows the nationwide penetration rates for all persons that are at least 15 years old in the civilian non-institutionalized population by their race and employment status. Since this table is for individual adults rather than households, the total penetration rates are different from those in the previous tables. It shows that penetration is lowest among the unemployed.

Table 6.9 shows the penetration rates for each of the income categories shown in Chart 6.9

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10 See footnote 9 for the critical values for these significance tests.

for each state for March of each year through 1998. The more detailed information from the March surveys makes it possible to adjust the income categories for inflation. The relative levels of the March Consumer Price Index for all items (as reported in Table 7.4) were used to make the inflation adjustment. Thus, for example, $10,000 in March 1984 dollars had the same purchasing power as $15,809 in March 1998 dollars. The precise current dollar values in each year are reported at the end of Table 6.9.

Tables 6.10 through 6.14 present the critical values at the 95% confidence level for testing the statistical significance of changes over time in the earlier tables. These critical values are relevant because changes less than or equal to the values shown are likely to be due to sampling error and thus cannot be regarded as demonstrating that a change in telephone penetration has occurred. In some cases these critical values are very large because the sample sizes are very small for these subcategories, rendering the estimated penetration rates unreliable. Because there is an overlap of half of the sample from year to year, but no overlap in the sample between surveys that are four months apart, annual changes are less subject to variations in sampling error. Consequently, the critical values should be multiplied by 0.8 when making a comparison for the same month in two consecutive years. When comparing the annual averages, the critical values should be multiplied by 0.5774, since these averages are based on three surveys and hence have a lower standard error. When comparing annual averages of two consecutive years, the critical values should be multiplied by .46, taking into account both of the above factors.

Table 6.15 shows the sample sizes on which the estimates of Table 6.9 are based. The sampling variability is inversely related to the square root of the sample size. The critical values for individual income categories in Table 6.9 can therefore be estimated by taking the critical value for the state "In Unit" total and multiplying it by the square root of the ratio of the sample size for the state total to the sample size for the income category. In most cases the critical value for an individual income category will be between two and three times the critical value for the state total.[11] In some cases these critical values are very large because the sample sizes are very small for these subcategories, thereby rendering the estimated penetration rates unreliable. The values in these tables have been revised substantially since our last report as a result of the first revision made by CPS in their estimates of sampling variability since they began collecting the telephone information.

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11 For example, using this methodology to calculate critical values for comparing the 1984 and 1999 values for the United States Total, the critical values are 0.8% for the $9,999 or less, the $10,000 - $19,999, and the $40,000 or more categories, 0.9% for the $20,000 - $29,999 categories, and 1.1% for the $30,000 - $39,999 category. These compare with 0.4% for all households.

Table 6.1

Household Telephone Subscribership in the United States

Date		Households (millions)	Households with Telephones (millions)	Percentage with Telephones	Households without Telephones (millions)	Percentage without Telephones
November	1983	85.8	78.4	91.4%	7.4	8.6%
March	1984	86.0	78.9	91.8%	7.1	8.2%
July	1984	86.6	79.3	91.6%	7.3	8.4%
November	1984	87.4	79.9	91.4%	7.5	8.6%
March	1985	87.4	80.2	91.8%	7.2	8.2%
July	1985	88.2	81.0	91.8%	7.2	8.2%
November	1985	88.8	81.6	91.9%	7.2	8.1%
March	1986	89.0	82.1	92.2%	6.9	7.8%
July	1986	89.5	82.5	92.2%	7.0	7.8%
November	1986	89.9	83.1	92.4%	6.8	7.6%
March	1987	90.2	83.4	92.5%	6.8	7.5%
July	1987	90.7	83.7	92.3%	7.0	7.7%
November	1987	91.3	84.3	92.3%	7.0	7.7%
March	1988	91.8	85.3	92.9%	6.5	7.1%
July	1988	92.4	85.7	92.8%	6.7	7.2%
November	1988	92.6	85.7	92.5%	6.9	7.5%
March	1989	93.6	87.0	93.0%	6.6	7.0%
July	1989	93.8	87.5	93.3%	6.3	6.7%
November	1989	93.9	87.3	93.0%	6.6	7.0%
March	1990	94.2	87.9	93.3%	6.3	6.7%
July	1990	94.8	88.4	93.3%	6.4	6.7%
November	1990	94.7	88.4	93.3%	6.3	6.7%
March	1991	95.3	89.2	93.6%	6.1	6.4%
July	1991	95.5	89.1	93.3%	6.4	6.7%
November	1991	95.7	89.4	93.4%	6.3	6.6%
March	1992	96.6	90.7	93.9%	5.9	6.1%
July	1992	96.6	90.6	93.8%	6.0	6.2%
November	1992	97.0	91.0	93.8%	6.0	6.2%
March	1993	97.3	91.6	94.2%	5.7	5.8%
July	1993	97.9	92.2	94.2%	5.7	5.8%
November	1993	98.8	93.0	94.2%	5.8	5.8%
March	1994	98.1	92.1	93.9%	6.0	6.1%
July	1994	98.6	92.4	93.7%	6.2	6.3%
November	1994	99.8	93.7	93.8%	6.2	6.2%
March	1995	99.9	93.8	93.9%	6.1	6.1%
July	1995	100.0	94.0	94.0%	6.0	6.0%
November	1995	100.4	94.2	93.9%	6.2	6.1%
March	1996	100.6	94.4	93.8%	6.2	6.2%
July	1996	101.2	95.0	93.9%	6.1	6.1%
November	1996	101.3	95.1	93.9%	6.2	6.1%
March	1997	102.0	95.8	93.9%	6.2	6.1%
July	1997	102.3	96.1	93.9%	6.2	6.1%
November	1997	102.8	96.5	93.8%	6.3	6.2%
March	1998	103.4	97.4	94.1%	6.1	5.9%
July	1998	103.4	97.3	94.1%	6.1	5.9%
November	1998	104.1	98.0	94.2%	6.1	5.8%
March	1999	104.8	98.5	94.0%	6.3	6.0%
July	1999	105.1	99.2	94.4%	5.9	5.6%
November	1999	105.4	99.1	94.1%	6.3	5.9%
March	2000	105.3	99.6	94.6%	5.7	5.4%

Details may not appear to add to totals due to rounding.

Chart 6.1

Telephone Penetration

Households

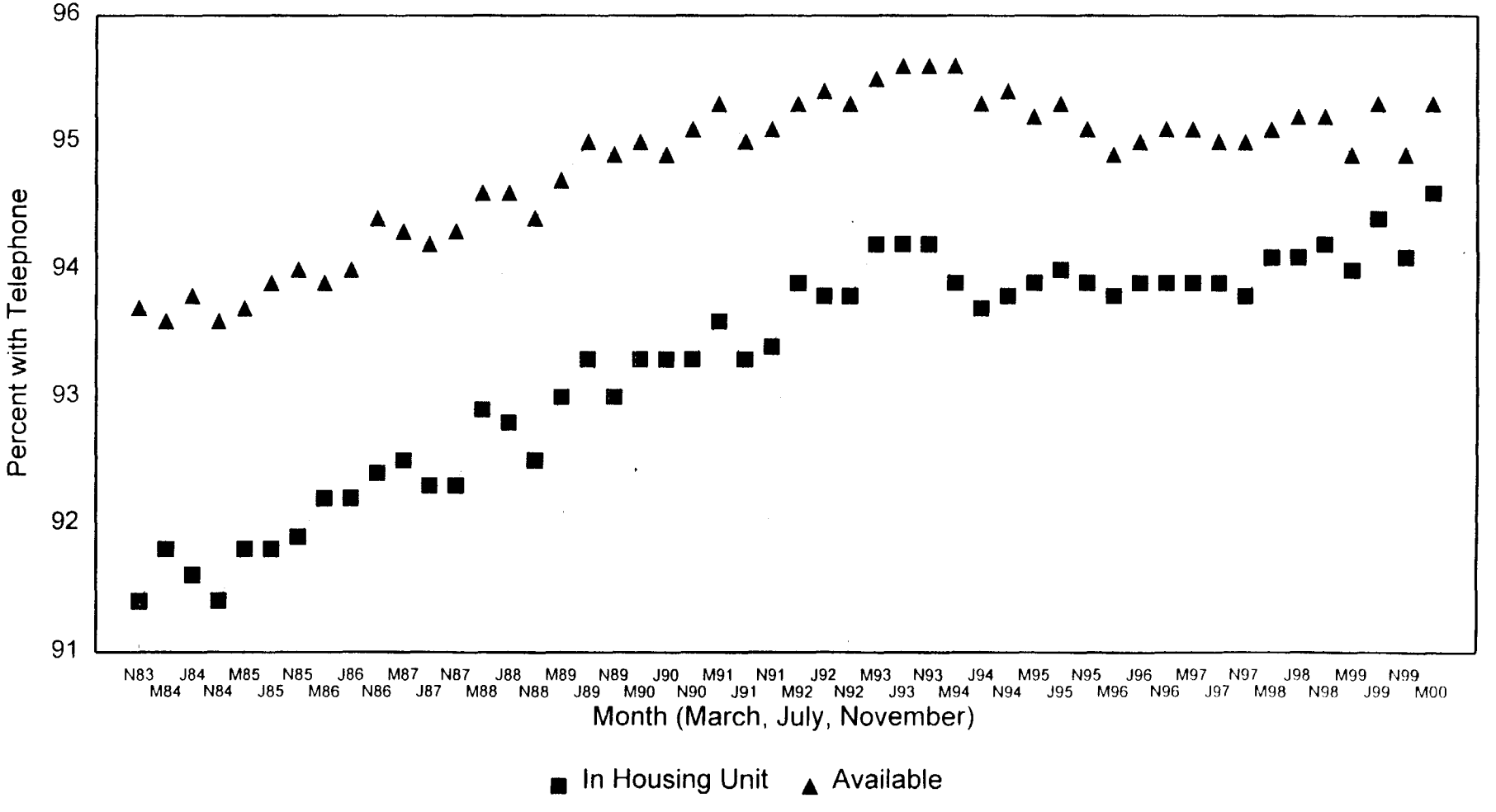

Table 6.2

Telephone Penetration by State
(Percentage of Households with Telephone Service)

State	November 1983	March 2000	Change	
Alabama	87.9 %	91.2 %	3.3 %	
Alaska	83.8	95.4	11.6	*
Arizona	88.8	94.8	6.1	*
Arkansas	88.2	90.1	1.9	
California	91.7	95.6	3.9	*
Colorado	94.4	95.7	1.3	
Connecticut	95.5	95.8	0.3	
Delaware	95.0	97.2	2.2	
District of Columbia	94.7	90.8	-3.9	
Florida	85.5	92.2	6.7	*
Georgia	88.9	91.8	2.9	
Hawaii	94.6	93.6	-1.0	
Idaho	89.5	93.6	4.1	*
Illinois	95.0	93.0	-2.0	
Indiana	90.3	95.7	5.4	*
Iowa	95.4	96.7	1.3	
Kansas	94.9	94.6	-0.3	
Kentucky	86.9	93.9	7.0	*
Louisiana	88.9	90.8	1.9	
Maine	90.7	98.5	7.8	*
Maryland	96.3	96.3	0.0	
Massachusetts	94.3	94.1	-0.2	
Michigan	93.8	95.9	2.1	*
Minnesota	96.4	97.8	1.5	
Mississippi	82.4	88.8	6.4	*
Missouri	92.1	95.7	3.6	*
Montana	92.8	95.1	2.3	
Nebraska	94.0	97.8	3.8	*
Nevada	89.4	95.5	6.1	*
New Hampshire	95.0	98.1	3.2	*
New Jersey	94.1	94.6	0.5	
New Mexico	85.3	92.2	6.9	*
New York	90.8	96.3	5.5	*
North Carolina	89.3	93.3	4.0	*
North Dakota	95.1	94.8	-0.3	
Ohio	92.2	94.7	2.5	*
Oklahoma	91.5	90.5	-1.0	
Oregon	91.2	94.0	2.8	
Pennsylvania	95.1	97.4	2.3	*
Rhode Island	93.3	95.1	1.8	
South Carolina	81.8	94.2	12.4	*
South Dakota	92.7	95.5	2.8	
Tennessee	87.6	96.3	8.7	*
Texas	89.0	94.0	5.0	*
Utah	90.3	96.0	5.7	*
Vermont	92.7	95.6	2.9	
Virginia	93.1	95.0	1.9	
Washington	92.5	93.4	1.0	
West Virginia	88.1	93.3	5.2	*
Wisconsin	94.8	94.1	-0.7	
Wyoming	89.7	94.9	5.2	*
Total United States	91.4	94.6	3.2	*

* Increase is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

Differences may not appear to equal changes due to rounding.

TABLE 6.3 - COMPARISON OF PENETRATION RATES FOR STATES WITH AND WITHOUT DO NOT DISCONNECT POLICIES

State	All Households			Households with Incomes under $10,000 #		
	March 1984	March 1999	Change	March 1984	March 1999	Change
States With Do Not Disconnect Policies For At Least 5 Years						
Delaware	95.5%	98.2%	2.7%	87.3%	97.2%	9.9% *
Hawaii	94.0%	95.8%	1.7%	76.1%	87.2%	11.1% *
Iowa	95.8%	96.2%	0.4%	89.7%	92.5%	2.8%
Minnesota	95.9%	95.7%	-0.2%	85.2%	86.5%	1.3%
Montana	90.3%	95.6%	5.3%	79.6%	88.0%	8.4%
New York	91.4%	95.1%	3.7% *	78.4%	90.7%	12.3% *
North Dakota	93.9%	95.7%	1.9%	85.2%	89.3%	4.1%
Oregon	91.4%	95.1%	3.7% *	76.4%	87.8%	11.4% *
Pennsylvania	94.4%	96.9%	2.5% *	85.6%	92.3%	6.7% *
States With Do Not Disconnect Policies For Less Than 5 Years						
Arizona	90.0%	91.7%	1.6%	73.6%	79.1%	5.6%
Colorado	94.6%	95.4%	0.8%	86.9%	89.5%	2.6%
Idaho	90.6%	93.3%	2.8%	78.4%	81.9%	3.5%
Massachusetts	95.7%	95.2%	-0.5%	88.2%	90.2%	2.0%
Ohio	93.2%	95.6%	2.4% *	81.0%	87.8%	6.8% *
South Dakota	93.0%	91.4%	-1.6%	84.6%	73.8%	-10.8% *
Utah	92.4%	95.6%	3.2%	81.5%	89.0%	7.4%
Washington	92.9%	96.0%	3.1%	82.7%	83.1%	0.3%
Wyoming	89.2%	95.0%	5.7% *	74.2%	91.1%	16.9% *
States Without Do Not Disconnect Policies						
Alabama	89.0%	92.0%	3.0%	77.4%	79.5%	2.1%
Alaska	85.9%	94.8%	8.9% *	61.5%	86.8%	25.3% *
Arkansas	87.2%	88.8%	1.6%	78.3%	77.7%	-0.6%
California	92.6%	94.6%	2.0% *	82.9%	89.2%	6.3% *
Connecticut	94.7%	95.3%	0.7%	80.5%	80.9%	0.4%
District of Columbia	95.9%	92.4%	-3.4%	92.5%	88.4%	-4.1%
Florida	89.9%	92.6%	2.7%	80.2%	87.8%	7.6% *
Georgia	85.9%	92.5%	6.6% *	69.1%	78.7%	9.6%
Illinois	95.6%	91.3%	-4.3% *	87.8%	75.3%	-12.5% *
Indiana	92.0%	93.8%	1.7%	80.4%	83.3%	2.9%
Kansas	94.5%	97.0%	2.5% *	86.5%	94.4%	7.9% *
Kentucky	87.1%	93.4%	6.3% *	72.1%	81.1%	9.0%

TABLE 6.3 - COMPARISON OF PENETRATION RATES FOR STATES WITH AND WITHOUT DO NOT DISCONNECT POLICIES

State	All Households			Households with Incomes under $10,000 #			
	March 1984	March 1999	Change	March 1984	March 1999	Change	
States Without Do Not Disconnect Policies (cont.)							
Louisiana	89.6%	90.6%	1.0%	80.9%	82.3%	1.4%	
Maine	94.3%	97.6%	3.3%	83.1%	94.5%	11.4%	*
Maryland	96.2%	97.0%	0.8%	87.0%	91.6%	4.5%	
Michigan	93.3%	93.9%	0.7%	80.9%	83.5%	2.6%	
Mississippi	81.9%	87.2%	5.2% *	71.3%	75.2%	3.9%	
Missouri	92.2%	94.8%	2.6%	82.5%	82.7%	0.2%	
Nebraska	96.6%	94.6%	-2.0%	90.7%	85.1%	-5.5%	
Nevada	93.0%	92.5%	-0.5%	78.4%	78.2%	-0.2%	
New Hampshire	94.8%	95.7%	0.9%	82.2%	90.2%	8.0%	
New Jersey	93.6%	94.9%	1.3%	83.2%	88.9%	5.7%	*
New Mexico	82.1%	86.7%	4.6%	61.8%	76.6%	14.8%	*
North Carolina	89.0%	93.3%	4.4% *	73.5%	84.3%	10.8%	*
Oklahoma	91.0%	90.8%	-0.2%	81.9%	80.0%	-1.9%	
Rhode Island	94.0%	94.7%	0.7%	86.4%	85.8%	-0.7%	
South Carolina	85.1%	94.6%	9.5% *	66.1%	89.9%	23.7%	*
Tennessee	87.1%	93.3%	6.3% *	71.1%	83.3%	12.2%	*
Texas	88.4%	92.1%	3.6% *	74.0%	83.1%	9.0%	*
Vermont	91.5%	95.5%	4.0%	75.3%	89.0%	13.7%	*
Virginia	93.2%	93.2%	0.0%	80.4%	79.5%	-0.9%	
West Virginia	87.3%	93.0%	5.8% *	75.7%	87.9%	12.2%	*
Wisconsin	96.0%	96.3%	0.3%	88.4%	83.2%	-5.3%	
Total United States	91.8%	94.0%	2.1% *	80.1%	85.5%	5.5%	*
States With Policies For At Least 5 Years	93.1%	95.8%	2.7% *	81.8%	90.6%	8.7%	*
States With Policies For Less Than 5 Years	93.3%	94.9%	1.6% *	82.1%	86.1%	4.0%	*
Total States Without Policies	91.2%	93.4%	2.1% *	79.2%	84.2%	4.9%	*

Income expressed in March 1984 dollars.

* Change is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

Changes may not appear to be the same as calculated differences due to rounding.

Chart 6.2

March 2000 Telephone Penetration

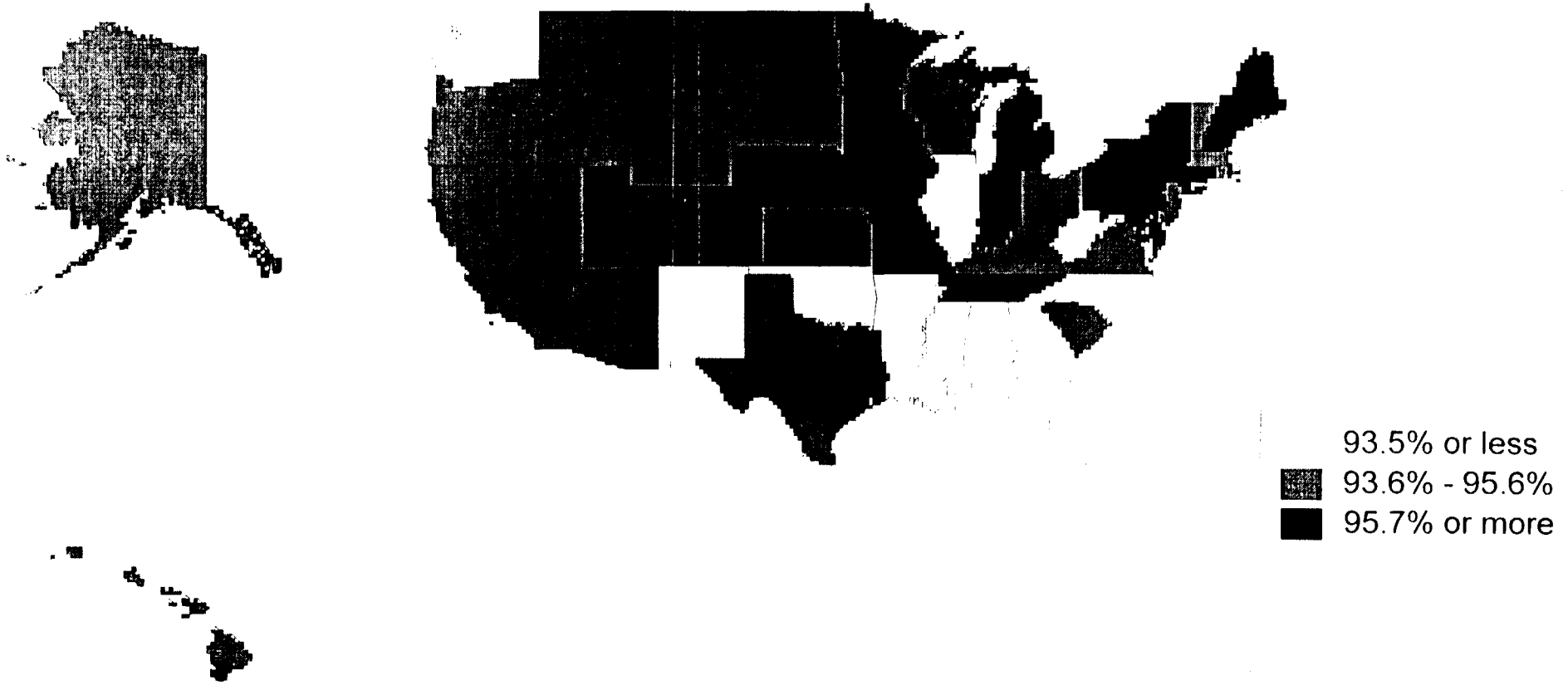

Chart 6.3

11/83 - 3/00 Penetration Changes

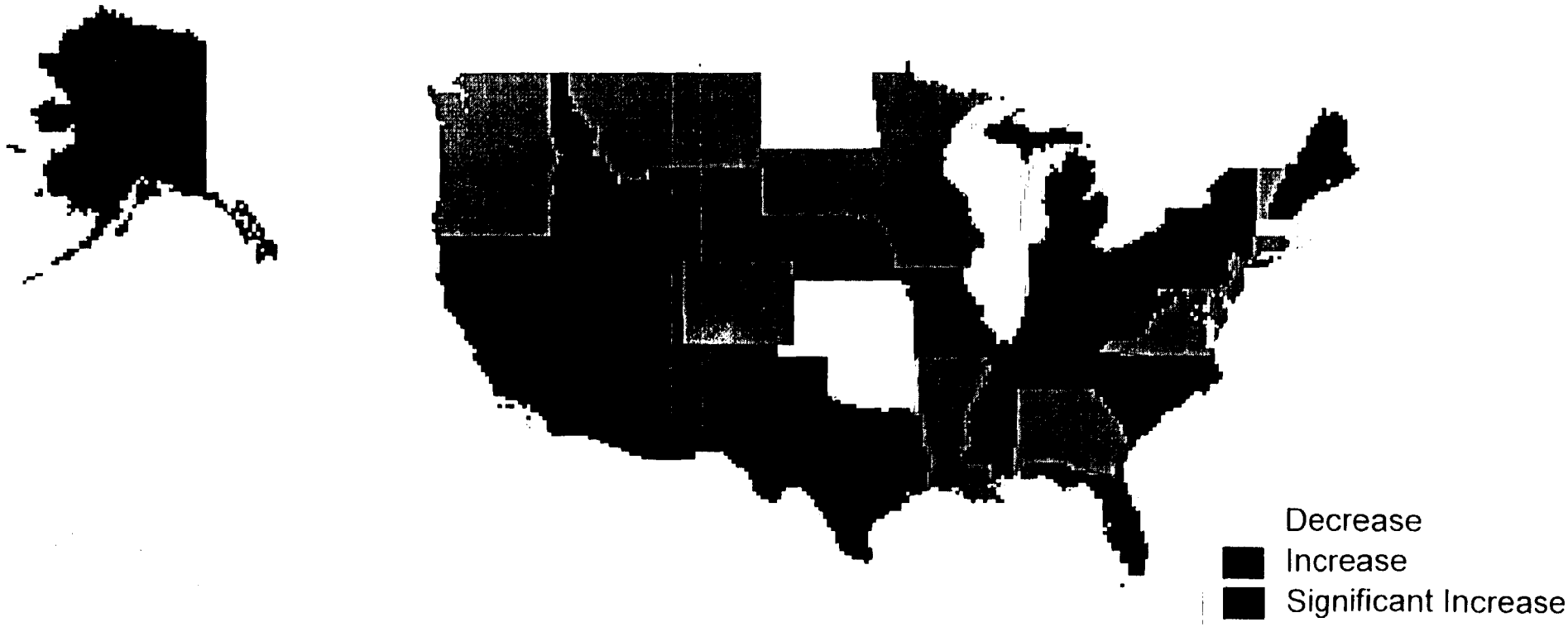

Chart 6.4

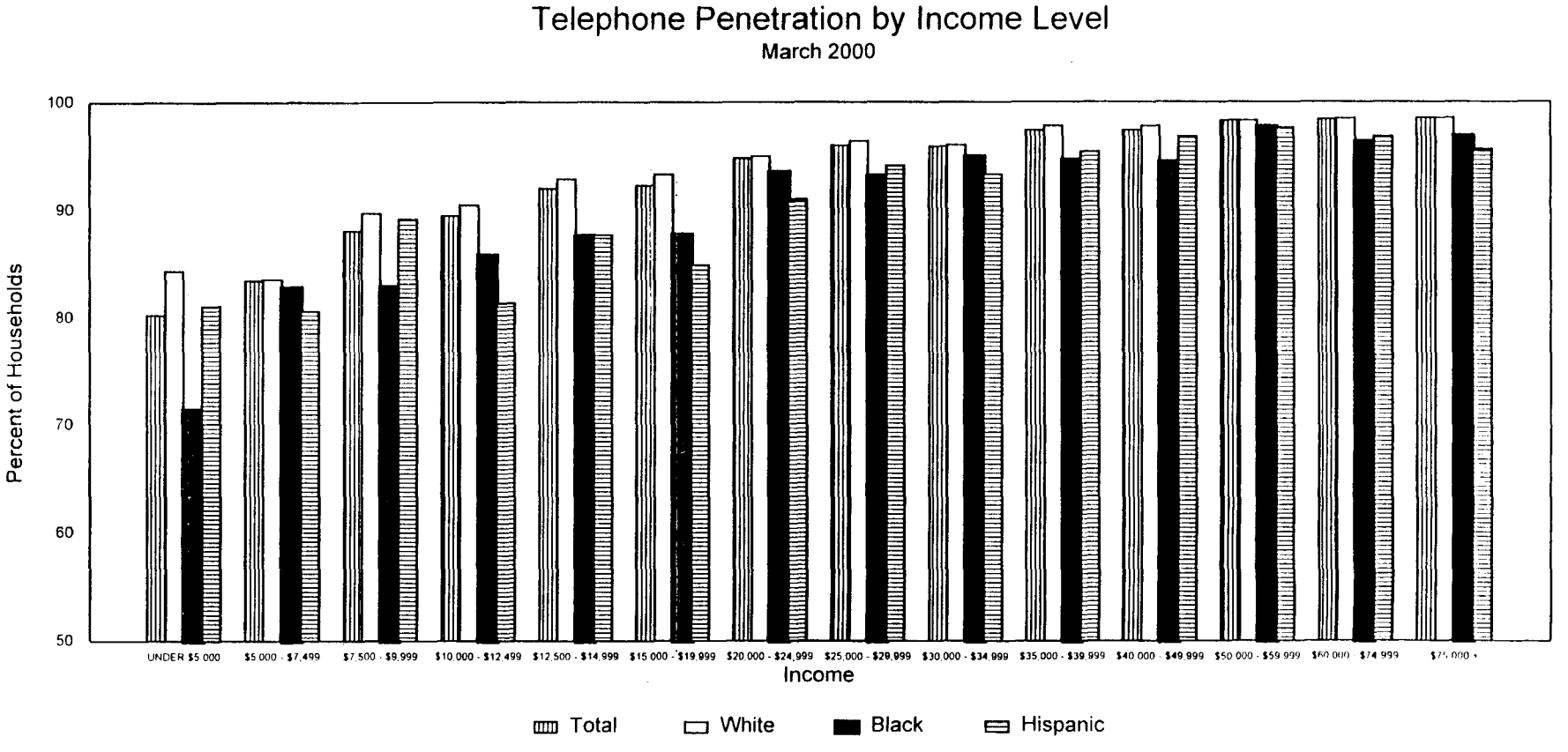
Telephone Penetration by Income Level
March 2000
Percent of Households
100
90
80
70
60
50
UNDER $5,000
$5,000 - $7,499
$7,500 - $9,999
$10,000 - $12,499
$12,500 - $14,999
$15,000 - $19,999
$20,000 - $24,999
$25,000 - $29,999
$30,000 - $34,999
$35,000 - $39,999
$40,000 - $49,999
$50,000 - $59,999
$60,000 - $74,999
Income
Total
White
Black
Hispanic

Chart 6.5

Telephone Penetration by Household Size

March 2000

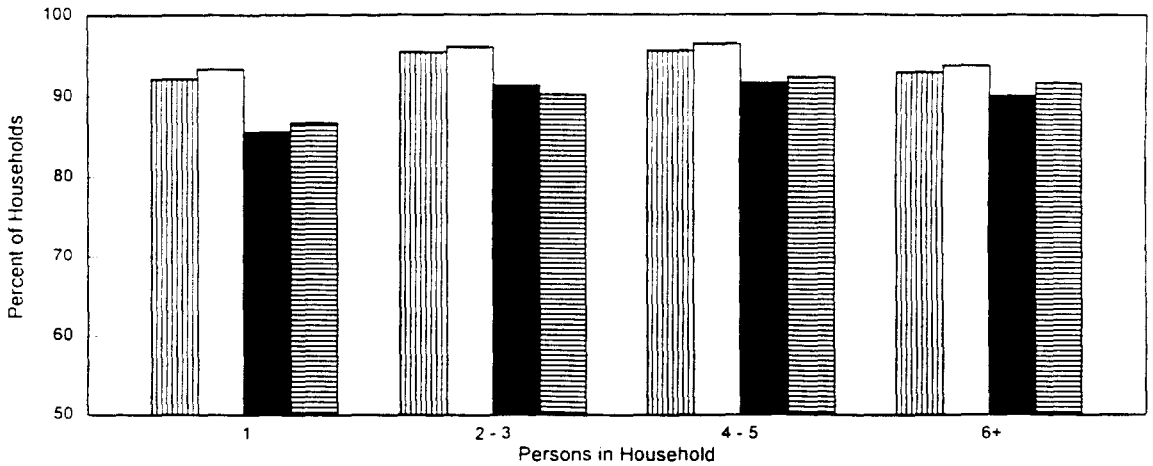

Chart 6.6

Telephone Penetration by Householder's Age

March 2000

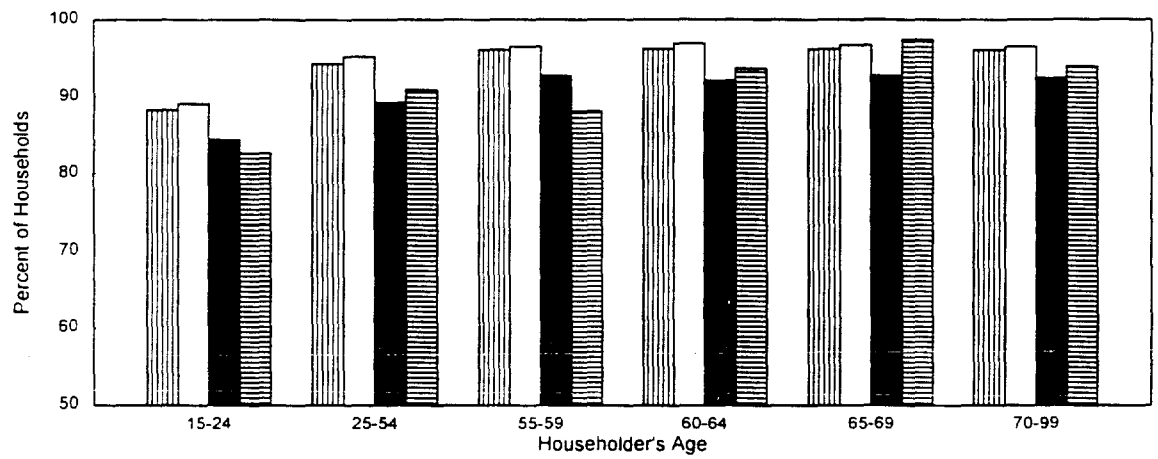

Chart 6.7

Telephone Penetration by Labor Force Status

March 2000

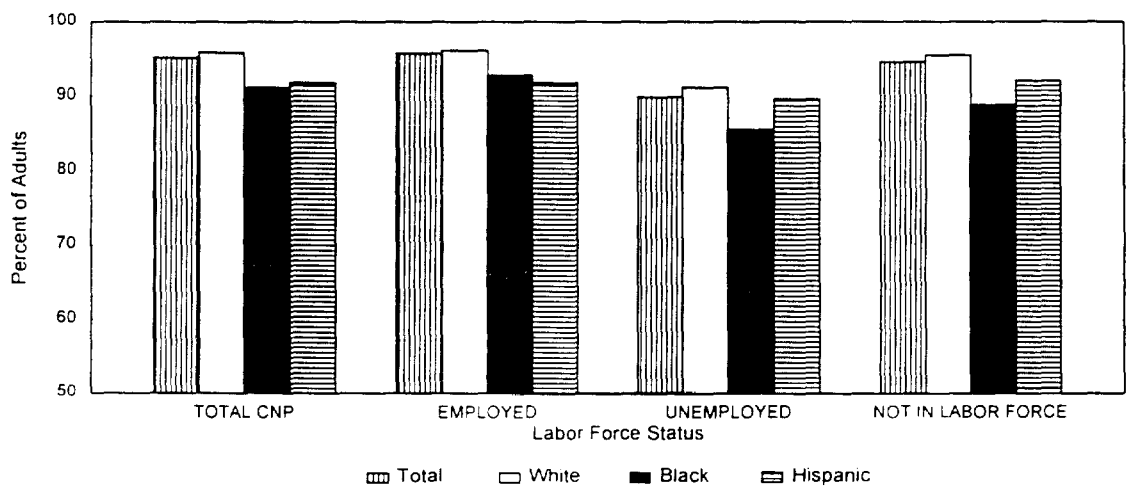

Chart 6.8

Telephone Penetration

Civilian Noninstitutionalized Adults

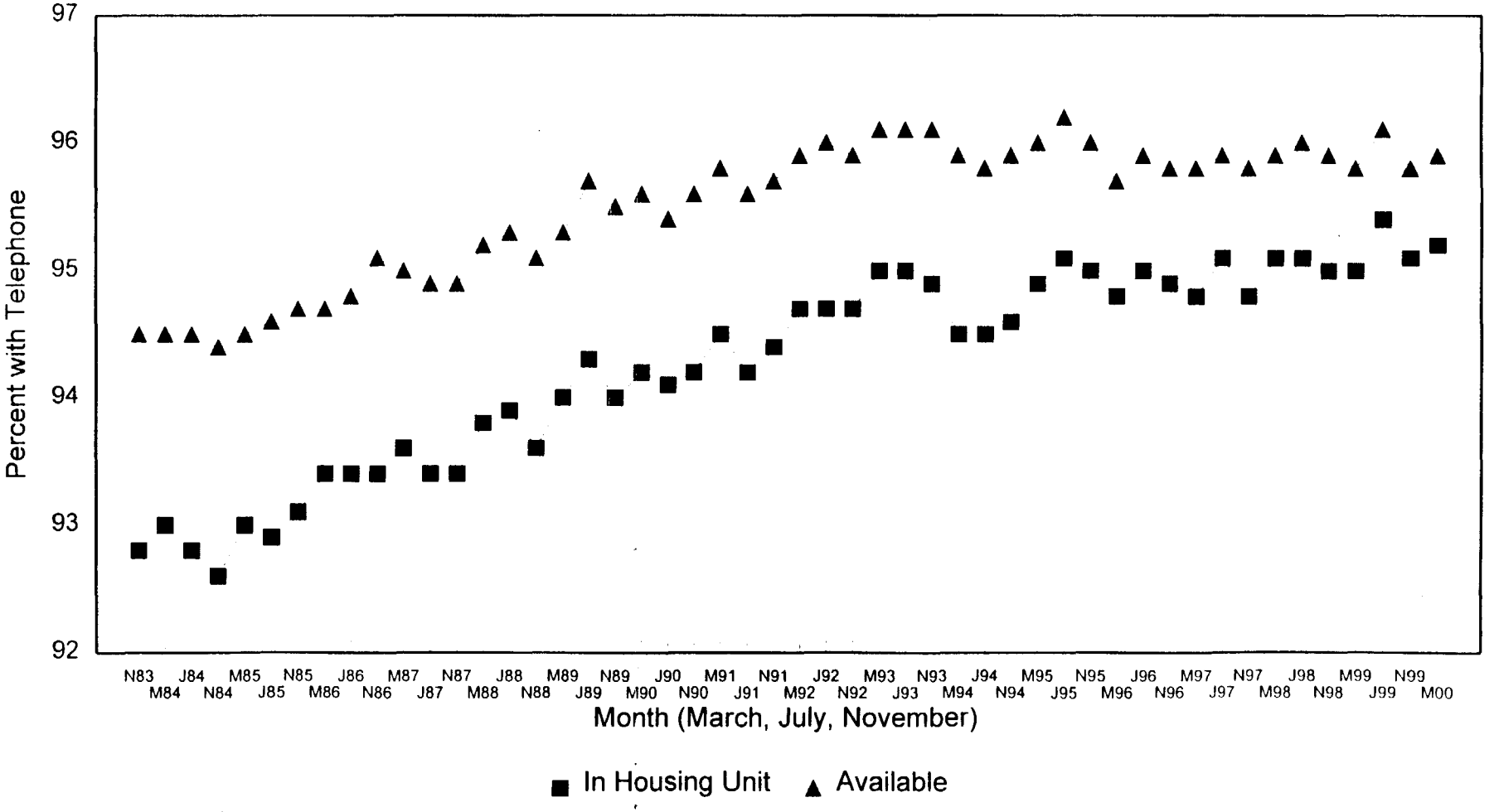

CHART 6.9

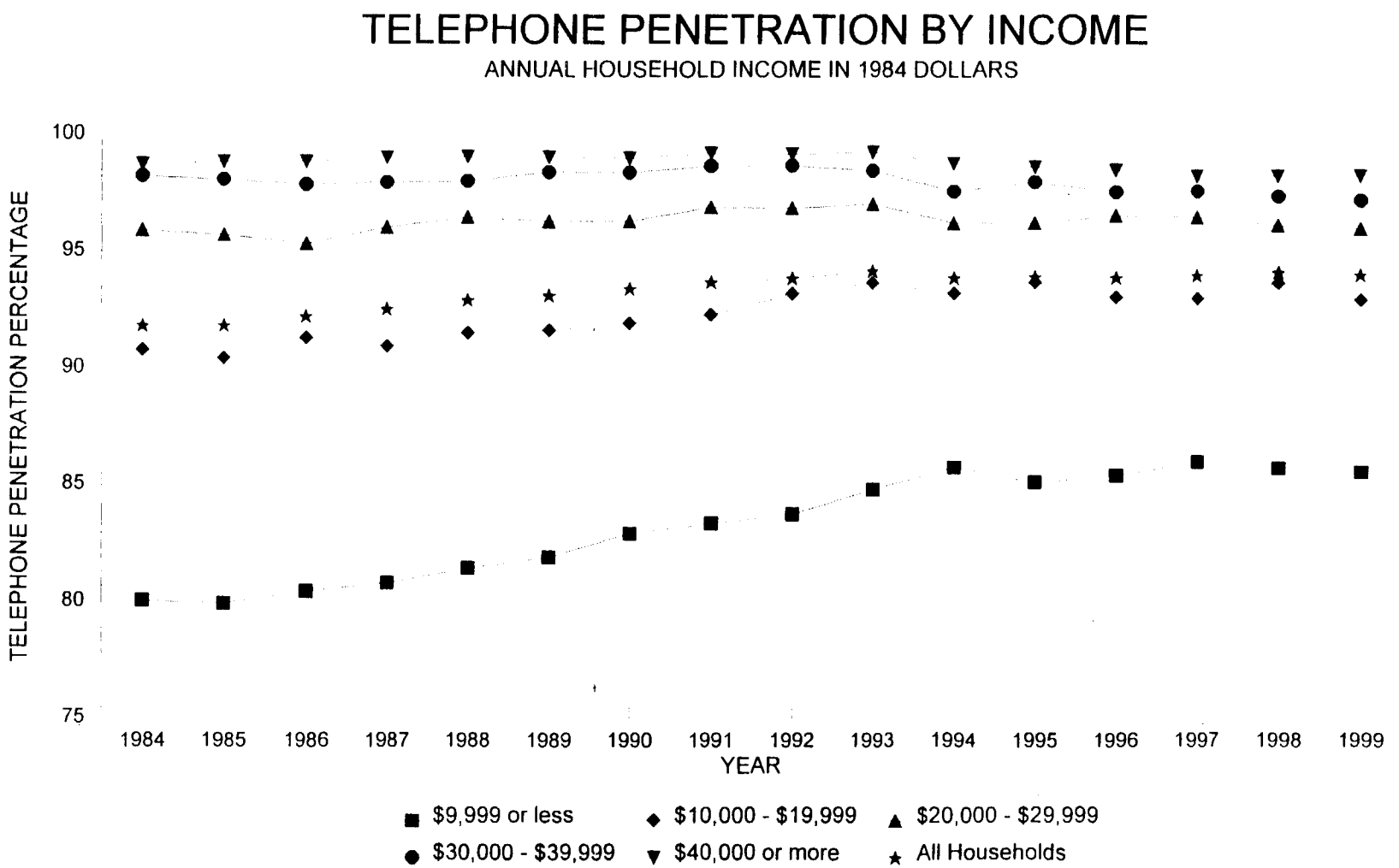
TELEPHONE PENETRATION BY INCOME
ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1984 DOLLARS
TELEPHONE PENETRATION PERCENTAGE
100
95
90
85
80
75
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
YEAR
$9,999 or less
$10,000 - $19,999
$20,000 - $29,999
$30,000 - $39,999
$40,000 or more
All Households

TABLE 6.4 - PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH A TELEPHONE BY STATE

	1983 NOVEMBER		1984 ANNUAL AVERAGE		1985 ANNUAL AVERAGE		1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE	
	Unit	Avail	Unit	Avail	Unit	Avail	Unit	Avail
UNITED STATES	91.4	93.7	91.6	93.7	91.8	93.9	92.3	94.1
ALABAMA	87.9	90.2	88.4	90.5	89.1	91.0	88.7	90.4
ALASKA	83.8	88.8	86.5	89.0	87.1	89.5	86.4	88.9
ARIZONA	88.8	90.7	86.9	89.4	87.3	89.6	89.4	90.9
ARKANSAS	88.2	91.4	86.6	90.6	85.9	89.9	86.4	90.4
CALIFORNIA	91.7	93.5	92.5	93.8	92.9	94.1	93.0	94.0
COLORADO	94.4	96.5	93.2	95.4	94.3	96.2	94.1	96.0
CONNECTICUT	95.5	98.4	95.5	97.0	96.2	97.6	97.0	97.9
DELAWARE	95.0	96.6	94.3	95.7	94.8	96.2	94.7	96.3
DIST OF COLUMBIA	94.7	95.6	94.9	96.3	93.6	95.2	92.2	94.0
FLORIDA	85.5	89.9	88.7	91.3	89.6	91.7	90.0	92.5
GEORGIA	88.9	92.1	86.2	89.1	87.6	89.7	88.4	91.0
HAWAII	94.6	96.4	93.5	94.9	93.0	95.0	92.2	94.4
IDAHO	89.5	92.2	90.7	91.7	91.8	93.1	91.5	93.1
ILLINOIS	95.0	95.9	94.2	95.8	93.7	95.3	93.6	95.2
INDIANA	90.3	93.5	91.6	93.6	92.3	94.7	92.2	94.3
IOWA	95.4	97.2	96.2	97.4	95.1	96.4	95.7	96.5
KANSAS	94.9	96.7	94.3	95.8	94.4	96.4	94.6	96.1
KENTUCKY	86.9	90.9	88.1	91.0	87.4	91.1	86.2	90.6
LOUISIANA	88.9	93.3	89.7	92.7	90.3	93.6	88.7	91.9
MAINE	90.7	93.1	93.4	95.3	94.0	95.6	93.4	95.4
MARYLAND	96.3	96.7	95.7	96.5	95.5	96.7	95.7	96.7
MASSACHUSETTS	94.3	95.9	95.9	96.9	95.2	96.3	96.4	97.1
MICHIGAN	93.8	94.9	92.8	94.5	92.9	94.2	93.4	94.5
MINNESOTA	96.4	97.5	95.8	97.1	96.4	97.4	96.2	97.2
MISSISSIPPI	82.4	89.1	82.4	87.5	80.9	87.6	80.1	87.3
MISSOURI	92.1	94.1	91.5	93.7	92.5	94.8	93.4	94.9
MONTANA	92.8	94.5	91.0	94.0	91.4	93.9	90.9	93.7
NEBRASKA	94.0	95.3	95.7	96.8	95.3	96.6	95.6	96.8
NEVADA	89.4	91.9	90.4	92.8	91.8	93.8	92.4	93.7
NEW HAMPSHIRE	95.0	96.9	94.3	95.8	93.2	94.6	94.0	95.0
NEW JERSEY	94.1	95.1	94.8	96.1	94.9	96.2	94.9	96.1
NEW MEXICO	85.3	90.9	82.0	87.0	84.1	88.2	85.1	89.1
NEW YORK	90.8	92.2	91.8	93.6	92.1	93.6	93.2	94.3
NORTH CAROLINA	89.3	92.9	88.3	91.9	89.4	92.4	90.2	92.5
NORTH DAKOTA	95.1	97.3	94.6	96.8	95.3	96.7	96.1	97.0
OHIO	92.2	93.9	92.4	94.4	92.2	94.5	93.1	94.4
OKLAHOMA	91.5	93.7	90.3	92.5	88.8	91.7	90.4	93.0
OREGON	91.2	93.5	90.6	92.3	90.3	92.1	92.7	94.3
PENNSYLVANIA	95.1	97.1	94.9	96.5	95.3	96.6	96.3	97.4
RHODE ISLAND	93.3	94.6	93.6	94.6	94.0	95.1	95.9	96.8
SOUTH CAROLINA	81.8	84.9	83.7	87.7	86.8	90.5	86.3	90.6
SOUTH DAKOTA	92.7	95.0	93.2	94.9	92.6	94.5	92.6	94.2
TENNESSEE	87.6	92.6	88.5	92.0	89.3	92.6	89.6	93.6
TEXAS	89.0	92.6	88.4	91.6	88.1	91.6	88.9	91.9
UTAH	90.3	92.2	92.5	94.2	93.9	95.1	93.0	93.9
VERMONT	92.7	94.3	92.3	94.0	92.9	94.1	93.8	95.6
VIRGINIA	93.1	94.7	93.1	95.1	91.7	93.8	92.1	94.1
WASHINGTON	92.5	93.7	93.0	94.4	94.7	96.2	94.6	96.3
WEST VIRGINIA	88.1	91.1	87.7	91.8	87.6	91.7	88.2	91.9
WISCONSIN	94.8	96.1	95.2	96.6	94.1	95.4	95.1	95.9
WYOMING	89.7	93.3	89.9	92.8	93.4	94.9	92.1	95.1

TABLE 6.4 - PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH A TELEPHONE BY STATE

	1987 ANNUAL AVERAGE		1988 ANNUAL AVERAGE		1989 ANNUAL AVERAGE		1990 ANNUAL AVERAGE	
	Unit	Avail	Unit	Avail	Unit	Avail	Unit	Avail
UNITED STATES	92.4	94.2	92.7	94.5	93.1	94.9	93.3	95.0
ALABAMA	87.5	89.6	87.3	89.6	89.0	91.3	89.5	91.1
ALASKA	87.8	90.2	87.6	89.9	86.8	89.9	89.3	92.6
ARIZONA	88.6	90.7	90.6	92.3	91.6	93.2	93.0	95.1
ARKANSAS	86.3	90.7	86.1	90.2	87.5	91.0	88.7	91.9
CALIFORNIA	93.8	95.0	94.4	95.5	94.9	96.0	94.6	95.5
COLORADO	92.9	95.5	93.8	95.4	94.6	96.0	94.7	96.3
CONNECTICUT	97.0	98.0	96.3	98.9	98.1	98.5	97.1	97.7
DELAWARE	96.5	97.3	97.0	97.9	96.6	97.5	96.0	97.1
DIST OF COLUMBIA	92.4	94.2	94.6	95.9	92.7	94.8	91.4	93.2
FLORIDA	91.7	93.8	92.7	94.5	92.9	94.5	93.0	94.9
GEORGIA	88.7	91.3	90.1	92.4	90.2	92.9	90.9	93.4
HAWAII	94.2	96.6	94.5	96.3	95.1	96.9	95.3	96.8
IDAHO	91.1	92.5	92.2	93.3	92.5	93.6	92.8	94.1
ILLINOIS	93.7	95.2	94.2	95.6	93.9	95.4	94.3	95.7
INDIANA	91.2	93.2	92.3	94.9	93.2	95.9	92.8	95.9
IOWA	95.1	96.3	95.4	96.9	96.3	97.5	96.1	96.9
KANSAS	95.2	96.6	94.4	95.7	94.4	95.8	95.4	96.5
KENTUCKY	86.5	90.6	87.5	90.9	88.9	92.7	89.1	93.3
LOUISIANA	87.5	90.8	87.3	91.1	88.6	91.3	89.4	92.0
MAINE	93.5	95.2	94.2	95.9	95.3	96.4	95.7	97.6
MARYLAND	95.4	96.6	95.9	97.2	95.0	96.6	95.4	96.7
MASSACHUSETTS	96.4	97.0	96.9	97.3	97.1	97.8	96.6	97.4
MICHIGAN	93.7	94.8	93.9	95.0	93.7	94.9	94.1	95.5
MINNESOTA	96.0	97.4	97.2	98.4	96.8	97.8	96.9	98.1
MISSISSIPPI	81.5	86.3	83.3	88.6	85.5	90.3	87.0	90.9
MISSOURI	93.0	95.3	93.5	95.6	91.0	93.4	92.0	95.3
MONTANA	90.9	93.9	91.7	94.2	91.7	94.3	92.0	94.2
NEBRASKA	94.6	96.1	95.4	96.1	95.2	96.3	96.2	97.1
NEVADA	92.4	93.7	92.4	93.4	92.7	93.3	92.6	93.6
NEW HAMPSHIRE	94.1	96.2	95.2	96.1	95.4	97.1	95.0	96.5
NEW JERSEY	95.0	96.3	94.4	95.9	94.8	96.1	94.7	95.9
NEW MEXICO	86.0	89.3	85.7	89.1	85.8	89.6	85.8	89.5
NEW YORK	92.7	94.2	92.4	94.0	92.3	94.0	91.1	92.8
NORTH CAROLINA	89.2	91.7	90.4	92.8	91.9	94.1	91.9	94.2
NORTH DAKOTA	96.8	97.4	96.8	97.5	97.0	98.0	97.0	97.9
OHIO	93.4	94.7	94.4	95.2	94.6	95.5	95.2	96.3
OKLAHOMA	88.7	91.8	88.9	91.6	88.2	91.2	89.5	92.7
OREGON	93.3	94.8	92.0	93.5	92.3	93.9	94.5	95.9
PENNSYLVANIA	96.4	97.3	96.2	97.1	97.0	97.5	96.9	97.6
RHODE ISLAND	95.2	96.3	95.4	96.5	95.4	96.3	95.6	96.5
SOUTH CAROLINA	87.7	90.6	88.5	91.4	87.8	90.8	90.2	93.2
SOUTH DAKOTA	92.8	95.0	92.9	95.4	93.3	95.0	93.4	95.3
TENNESSEE	89.2	92.6	90.3	93.5	91.9	95.1	91.6	94.1
TEXAS	89.5	92.2	88.5	91.3	88.8	91.6	89.4	92.0
UTAH	92.3	94.6	92.5	94.5	95.9	96.5	95.6	96.3
VERMONT	95.3	96.9	95.6	96.8	93.9	95.7	94.9	96.9
VIRGINIA	92.5	94.6	92.9	95.5	93.2	95.7	93.0	94.9
WASHINGTON	94.3	96.4	94.3	95.7	96.4	97.3	97.1	97.7
WEST VIRGINIA	87.8	91.5	87.3	91.4	86.8	90.3	87.6	91.7
WISCONSIN	96.4	97.1	97.0	98.0	97.3	98.4	96.9	97.7
WYOMING	92.3	94.1	93.0	94.4	93.6	95.5	94.1	95.9